EXHIBIT G

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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	Adv. Proc. No. 08-01789-brl
5	x
6	SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION,
7	Plaintiff,
8	v.
9	BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES, LLC,
10	Defendant.
11	x
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13	U.S. Bankruptcy Court
14	One Bowling Green
15	New York, New York
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17	December 14, 2010
18	10:21 a.m.
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21	BEFORE:
22	HON. BURTON R. LIFLAND
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE
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Page 2 1 (3207) Baker and Hostetler LLP Fifth Application for Allowance 2 3 of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred. (3208) Attias & Levy as Special Counsel to the Trustee 6 7 Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 9 Incurred. 10 (3209) Eugene F. Collins as Special Counsel to the Trustee 11 12 Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services 13 Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses. 14 (3210) Hogan Lovells International LLP (Formerly Lovells LLP) 15 16 as Special Counsel to the Trustee Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of 17 Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred. 18 19 2.0 (cc-3211) Windels Marx Lane & Mittendorf, LLP Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 21 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred. 22 23 24 25

Page 3 1 (3212) Williams, Barristers & Attorneys as Special Counsel to 2 3 the Trustee Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary 5 Expenses Incurred. 6 7 (3213) Schiltz & Schiltz as Special Counsel Application for Interim Professional Compensation to the Trustee for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and Reimbursement 9 of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred. 10 11 (3214) Higgs & Johnson (Formerly Higgs Johnson Truman Bodden & 12 13 Co.) as Special Counsel to the Trustee Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered and 14 15 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred. 16 (3215) Kugler Kandestin, LLP as Special Counsel to the Trustee 17 18 Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services 19 Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 2.0 Incurred. 21 (3216) Werder Vigano as Special Counsel to the Trustee 22 Application for Allowance of Interim Compensation for Services 23 Rendered and Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses 24 25 Incurred.

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2	(3217) SCA Creque as Special Counsel Application for Allowance
3	of Interim Compensation for Services Rendered.
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24	Transcribed by: Esther Accardi
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2	APPEARANCES:
3	BAKER AND HOSTETLER LLP
4	Attorneys for Trustee
5	45 Rockefeller Plaza
6	New York, New York 10111
7	
8	BY: DAVID J. SHEEHAN, ESQ.
9	IRVING H. PICARD, ESQ.
10	
11	
12	WINDELS MARX LANE & MITTENDORF, LLP
13	Special Counsel to SIPA Trustee and Chapter 7 Trustee
14	156 West 56th Street
15	New York, New York 10019
16	
17	BY: ALAN NISSELSON, ESQ.
18	REGINA GRIFFIN, ESQ.
19	
20	
21	SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION
22	805 15th Street, N.W., Suite 800
23	Washington, D.C. 20005
24	
25	BY: KEVIN H. BELL, ESQ.

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    A P P E A R A N C E S : (continued)
    BECKER & POLIAKOFF
4
           45 Broadway, 11th Floor
5
           New York, New York 10006
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    BY: HELEN DAVIS CHAITMAN, ESQ.
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Page 7 PROCEEDINGS 1 THE CLERK: SIPC v. BLMIS. 2 3 MR. SHEEHAN: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: Good morning. MR. SHEEHAN: David Sheehan from Baker and Hostetler 5 6 on behalf of Irving Picard; the trustee for Bernard L. Madoff 7 Securities Inc. We have this morning, Your Honor, a number of 9 applications in connection with interim fee allowances. As I 10 have done in the past, what I would like to do is approach 11 those that were not objected to and save the last, that which was objected to. Which is, of course, the application of Mr. 12 13 Picard, as trustee, and his counsel, Baker and Hostetler. With the Court's permission, I'd like to proceed. 14 15 THE COURT: Go ahead. 16 MR. SHEEHAN: The -- As Your Honor well knows, and as 17 the press is dutifully reported of late, there is a great deal going on in the world involving Mr. Madoff, and a good deal of 18 19 that is occurring not in the United States, but elsewhere. 2.0 Around the globe; in Europe as well as in the Caribbean. And as a result, what the trustee has done through the 21 22 course of the last two years is retain counsel in each of those jurisdictions to assist him in the endeavors that he engages in 23 to recover funds and return them to the victims. 24 25 Each of those attorneys has applied for compensation,

and none of those are objected to. And what I'd like to briefly do, Your Honor, is just name the counsel, the jurisdiction which they're operating, and a brief summary of what they've done for the record, if I may. THE COURT: Go ahead. MR. SHEEHAN: The first is Attias & Levy. This is a matter that Your Honor has -- is very familiar with, and that's in Gibraltar involving the Vizcaya matter. The local counsel there has been of extremely important to us in terms of locking up to seventy-five million dollars that resides in the courts there. And is soon to be turned over to the court here, subject to this Court's jurisdiction, and ultimately subject to a trial before Your Honor with regard to our claims there. The outcome there to a very large extent was assisted by our local counsel and clearly we support their application. Next application is by special counsel; Eugene F. Collins. And that's the law firm we retained in Ireland. Ireland was a jurisdiction through which much of the

Ireland was a jurisdiction through which much of the Madoff money passed. A good deal of it still resides there.

Thema is one of the major funds that we sued that is -- resides there, as well as others that are located within that jurisdiction in terms of race.

Eugene F. Collins has been supportive of us almost from the inception of the case, and has done a good deal of

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work to assist us in pursuing those assets.

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Next firm is Hogan & Lovells. Hogan Lovells, as Your Honor will recall, was initially Lovells. Retained by the trustee at the outset of the case to assist us in London in connection with the company owned by Mr. Madoff; Madoff Securities International, or MSIL.

Lovells unfortunately developed a conflict; this is their final application for services that were rendered prior to the conflict occurring. The conflict occurred as a result of the merger of Hogan & Lovells. And, unfortunately, the Hogan firm had matters that we did not feel comfortable in waiving the conflict on behalf of the trustee, so we retained new counsel in London to handle those matters.

The next firm is Williams, Barristers. Williams

Barristers is in Bermuda. As I noted earlier, there are funds
throughout the Caribbean, Bermuda being one of them. A

principal fund there is Kingate. Kingate has 100 million

dollars in the bank, which we have secured, and is waiting the
outcome of litigation, which will take place here before Your

Honor in connection with litigation that we've instituted.

We've also taken through Williams, Barristers those steps that are necessary to preserve that asset pending the outcome of our litigation here, and the potential enforcement of that judgment in Bermuda.

Williams, Barristers has assisted us in all those

endeavors.

Next firm is Schiltz & Schiltz. Schiltz & Schiltz is located in Luxembourg. Luxembourg is the location of Luxalpha, a major fund that has been sued by the trust for significant dollars, and is one of the principal funds that we are pursuing, both here in the United States and potentially in Europe as well.

Schiltz & Schiltz is with us since the beginning of the case. Has been invaluable in terms of the structure of that litigation.

Next firm is Higgs & Johnson. Higgs & Johnson is located in the Cayman Islands. As Your Honor will recall, we have instituted suit in the Cayman Islands against Harley International. This is a fund that owes the estate one billion dollars. And our counsel, Higgs & Johnson, has been of great assistance to us throughout the course of the many hearings that have been held down there in connection with a great deal of activity associated with Harley.

As with all these cases, there are liquidators being appointed by local jurisdictions, as is the case with Harley.

And we deal in that jurisdiction on a fairly regular basis with that liquidator. And Higgs & Johnson represents us in that effort.

Then the next firm is Kugler & Kandestin. Kugler & Kandestin is a firm located in Canada. There are no funds

there, but a good deal of documentation passed through a variety of sources there. We've had to engage in a good deal of discovery using 2004 in connection with Kugler's assistance there, and we have achieved a good deal of document production in connection with numerous funds, and has been of great assistance to us.

Then there is Werder Vigano. Werder Vigano is in Switzerland. As Your Honor well knows, there are a number of Swiss banking connections associated with this case. Most prominently perhaps is Union Bancaire Privee. There's a settlement pending before Your Honor with regard to that very action. And there are other actions associated with Swiss banks.

This firm, Werder, has been of great assistance to us in looking into the extra territoriality issues, as well as the international jurisdictional issues associated with pursing claims against Swiss banks, which is no mean feat has everyone knows.

Then last is SCA Creque. This is in BVI. British

Virgin Islands was the home of many of the funds created by Mr.

Madoff. And Defender being one of them that we sued along with
a number of others. That litigation is ongoing here before

Your Honor, and Creque has been of assistance with regard to
all of those efforts as well.

So I would submit, Your Honor, all of those firms I've

just named, there is no opposition, and I submit that their applications should be approved.

MR. BELL: Your Honor, Kevin Bell on behalf of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation.

I note, as does Mr. Sheehan, that Hogan Lovells is an application for final compensation and payment of the holdback that had been held back on the prior orders of the Court. And that all others for interim. SIPC supports the entry of the court order that allows the compensation requests for all the applications, including the payment of Hogan Lovells final compensation, including the prior holdback.

THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard?

(No response)

THE COURT: There's no response. The applications are granted.

MR. BELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The next application is for special counsel to the trustee; Windels Marx. And in the courtroom today is the Chapter 7 trustee, Mr. Nisselson and his counsel; Regina Griffin.

And as I've said before, Your Honor, and I'm very happy to report it again, The support and work from Windels

Marx has been nothing short of superb. The work that they have done has been first rate. It has been relentless in the sense that the hours that they've put in and vast amount of hard work

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that went into the work, not only associated -- I should report this to Your Honor, not only associated with the cases that are before you Talon Air involving the aircraft of Mr. Madoff, the Madoff corporations, such as CRIMEX, Madoff Energy, the Madoff family funds, all of which are being handled through Mr. Nisselson with Ms. Griffin and the firm. But, also, as Your Honor knows, over the last several weeks, we've had tremendous work associated with putting together a number of complaints. And that firm came in and assisted us in that effort as well. And I know the trustee and myself are very supportive of their application here today and would ask that it be approved. THE COURT: Does anyone want to be heard? MR. BELL: Your Honor, again, SIPC has submitted its application and supports the entry of the court order allowing the application for interim compensation by Windels Marx. THE COURT: The application is granted. MR. SHEEHAN: Your Honor, at this time --THE COURT: Typically in the cases well known to the Court I do appear and fill in some of the so-called gaps in the context of litigation. And it does provide for a very smooth transition between the various firms here. MR. SHEEHAN: Your Honor, the last application is that

of the trustee and his counsel; Baker Hostetler. At this point

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Page 14 I'll turn over the podium, as it were, to Mr. Picard; the 1 2 trustee. 3 MR. PICARD: Good morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: Good morning. 4 MR. PICARD: In this portion of the fifth application 5 6 for interim compensation covers the four-month period ending 7 September 30th. I seek the Court's approval for a \$684,659.25 in fees, of which 581,960 dollars represents eighty-five 9 percent. In addition, I seek 100,000 dollars of the holdback 10 11 and disbursements of \$954.41. SIPC has filed its recommendation pursuant to Section 12 13 78eee(b)(5)(C) of SIPA in favor of my portion of the application as well as in favor of Baker & Hostetler's portion. 14 As I've indicated in prior applications I agreed with 15 16 SIPC at the outset of the proceeding to discount my rates, as did the firm, by ten percent. 17 18 None of the fee payments, either to me, Baker, or any 19 of the other counsel you heard about today are being paid out 20 of any of the recoveries that we get. All those recoveries are for the benefit of the allowed claimants. I also stand by my 21 prior pronouncements, if you will, that SIPC does not have a 22 reasonable expectation of recoupment of its administrative 23 advances. 24

Without getting into the specifics of allocation of

property, which we hope we will have an application to the Court in the next couple of months, I do want to address an objection as well as news stories which focus on the current allowed claims of approximately six billion dollars. And I emphasize the word "current."

From that number the objection, as well as the news stories, jump to the conclusion that we will have sufficient funds to pay allowed claimants in full, and then to pay money back to SIPC to cover its administrative advances. I submit that their premise is wrong. They haven't done their homework. If they had they would know that pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Section 502(d) in connection with a number of adversary complaints that we have filed, we have objected to the allowance of significant claims on the grounds that the defendants have not repaid to us the amounts that they received as preferences, as a major example.

In fact, to the extent that we are successful in recovering from those parties, the allowed -- the defendant to the extent that he, she or it pays back will be able to increase its claim. So while we will be getting in more money, at the same time the allowed claims will increase. That is what happens in the typical bankruptcy case, and that's what will happen here.

And, of course, we're in litigation. Many cases get settled, and I don't assume, and I don't think anyone should

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assume, that we're going to recover every single dollar that we seek. Although, we hope and expect that we will recover significant dollars.

During the four-month period I expended 922.1 hours. In addition to the ten percent discount on that time, I wrote off approximately 133,000 dollars in the exercise of good billing practice.

As set forth in the application, especially Exhibit
C -- Exhibit B, excuse me, the significant portion of my time
was spent in connection with claims review, avoidance action,
case administration, the trustee's investigation, some
bankruptcy court litigation, and communications and meetings
with the U.S. Attorney's office.

As I said at the last interim fee hearing, this Ponzi scheme was of longstanding, vast in scope and geographical reach. Our complaints showed that.

Work done during the four-month period on which we're here before you today, as well as in earlier periods, are now beginning to show. Recoveries and the sale of the market-making business are now up over 1.5 billion dollars. We have hearings scheduled for approval of two settlements, totaling in excess of one billion dollars. And we have several other settlements in the pipeline and hope to be able to announce those in the very near future.

As of last Friday we have determined 96.1 percent of

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the 16,394 claims. That's approximately fifteen percent more than when we were here in September.

As I indicated, we have asserted 502(d) counts against a number of claimants; approximately a little bit more than 100. And we had claims from 10,400 plus claimants who don't have accounts, that we had denied.

Based on where we are we today have 643 claims remaining to be determined. And we hope to have most of that done by the end of the year. These are the claims, of course, that require extra work, review and, in many cases, inquiry of the customer.

In connection with the adversary proceeding complaints that we have filed, I've continued the hardship program that was first introduced in connection with the claims process.

Based on the earlier hardship applications with which we had agreed, and information submitted during the past few months by persons claiming hardship, including at least one of opposing counsel's clients, we have refrained from bringing at least 200 actions. We are continuing to receive inquiries and applications, which we review on a regular basis. The hardship program has a special place on the trustee's website. I encourage persons who believe that they have a financial hardship, significant medical issues, family issues, and the like, to complete and submit an application.

We can't possibly know the issue that people are

facing, unless they bring them to our attention. If we concur with the application, as I have stated publicly on numerous occasions, we will dismiss the adversary proceeding.

Based on where I expect we will be in the next several months, I anticipate, as I indicated at the outset, that we will be scheduling a hearing before Your Honor in the near future on a motion for allocation of property, all of which, in my view, should go to the customer fund, and present a proposal for an interim distribution.

Based on the record of the proceedings, I ask Your

Honor to deny the objection and award the requested amount of

my time, the 100,000 of deferred and the disbursements. I'd be

pleased to answer any questions if you have them.

THE COURT: I have none.

MR. PICARD: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Sheehan will address some of the other matters.

MR. SHEEHAN: Your Honor, as is well known by you and has been widely reported in the press, we've been at this endeavor for approximately two years. As a famous English statesman once said, we are now at the -- not at the beginning of the end, but the end of the beginning.

What we had before us is a significant array of litigation. And in support of the fee application what I'd briefly like to do this morning is to reflect upon the past.

Because in a good way it definitely reveals the future.

The future being many, many course -- many litigations against a variety of different financial institutions and FEDER funds. They're all matter of record now, they've all been filed. Widely reported that they constitute in excess of fifty billion dollars.

The goal here of the trustee; the goal is to return 100 percent of the money to those victims. That is the goal and that is what we are going to strive mightily to achieve. We made some significant strides just in the last couple of weeks, as Mr. Picard just reported. In the next several weeks there will be even more significant strides made and reported to this Court, to the public at large, as to significant settlements going towards that goal of 100 percent return.

Will we achieve that? I don't know.

Litigation and all of assisted to associated with it, make it difficult to predict that. But it's a worthy goal, an admirable one, and one that the trustee and his counsel worked with arduously everyday since the day of their appointment.

I think it's revealed by looking at the nature of the cases that we've put together. Yes, we have sued individuals, that is true, but only those individuals who got other people's money. A fact often forgot no matter how often I repeat it, is that this is a Ponzi scheme. And those who got other people's money really shouldn't keep it. Bankruptcy is equality, and what we are going to do is try to achieve that.

As the trustee points out, we will be as careful and deliberate as we can not to pursue those who can ill afford to return the money of others. We understand that. And as demonstrated by the fact that we've already walked away from several hundred lawsuits we will undoubtedly walk away from hundreds of others.

But the end of the day, the goal here is, there are victims out there. People who did not get their money back; hundreds of them, millions and millions of dollars. Our goal is to follow this litigation that we've put together to make sure that happens, that they get their money back.

And I think if you reflect upon the work that we've done, not just in the four-month period, but in the two years leading up to today, what you will see is a steady course that's been followed by the trustee and his counsel.

Conducting a worldwide investigation. This is not something that takes a matter of hours, or days, or weeks, but months and years in order to achieve the outcome that we've achieved here today.

To measure that by one minor matter or two, and to suggest that through that prism one can then evaluate the work that was done by the trustee and his counsel, is to be absurd. That makes no sense. One has to look at the vast panoply of work achieved by the trustee in the last two years, and his counsel to assess the value of that work.

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Anyone who has read any of the complaints that are free to be read that have not been sealed, whether that be large portions of HSBC, large portions of the RICO complaint, demonstrate that this was a vast worldwide fraud that Mr.

Madoff wasn't just an aberration, that it just wasn't an affinity crime. What he engaged in was being part of the fabric of the financial institutions of this country. That he represented a financial instrument that they will utilize and try to take advantage of. And in so doing took away the millions and millions of dollars of innocent people. And the only way -- the only way that's ever going to come back to them is through the auspices of this trustee and the counsel that he has retained to follow that money and to get it back.

That's what this application represents. Your Honor has before you detailed time records. Yes, they're not shown to the public. My adversary seems to suggest that there's something untoward with regard to that.

One would think that as an experienced lawyer she would recognize that there are in those time records, because in order to let you, and SIPC and those who review these records, know exactly what the trustee is doing. There are thought processes contained within those records. There are strategies, there is work product. It cannot be shown to the public. These litigations are significant, complex, difficult. Are we supposed to play all of our cards in front of all of

them? They're not doing that for us, Your Honor. Obviously, we shouldn't. The answer is simple and plain.

So, therefore, when we make this application to Your Honor, we make it to you with full disclosure. With all the years of experience that you bring to it to look at it, and as does SIPC in looking at it as well.

It's important to note that the industry supports this effort. This is funded not by the customers, not by some taxpayer, but by the industry. The industry funds SIPC. The industry here is paying the trustee and his counsel to chase this money and to bring it back. Why? Because SIPA was instituted to bring the money back to those customers. And my adversary suggests that we've limited it in a wrongful way.

That's not for today, that's for the Second Circuit at this point, Your Honor already having ruled on that topic. And the law being, quite frankly, clear, what do we do when we're in the situation where there are victims, where it's very difficult? Can we get subjective, or do we do what we do as lawyers, we follow the law. That's what we did here, that's what the trustee has done, and he has reached out to Your Honor and to the circuit and to other courts, all of them asking them to apply the law and this is what we are doing here in terms of pursuing these dollars and returning them to the customers.

So I would submit, Your Honor, that I have not gotten into any of the detail. I don't think I have to. We have

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complaints against seven major banks. Citibank, Natixis; each of these representing 500 million dollars, a billion dollars. Against JPMorgan Chase; the bank of Mr. Madoff, over six billion dollars is being claimed. If you go through that complaint, which Your Honor can, but the public can't at this point, you see all the detail that went into all the work to pull all of that together. To tell that story in a way that is coherent and powerful. And at the end of the day I believe the trustee will be successful in his efforts there. And so on and so forth with regard to HSBC and all of the other complaints that we've brought, and also against all the FEDER funds.

This was a monumental effort culminating in the filings that took place over the last six to eight weeks. We believe that that time was well spent. Well spent in terms of the effort that we're bringing on behalf of the customers. But well spent on behalf of restoring to the financial community belief in the fact that ultimately -- ultimately the truth will be known as to exactly how this architect of fraud, this mastermind of Mr. Madoff, how it all happened. And we will spread that upon the record, which is also part of our responsibility.

So based upon that, Your Honor, I respectfully submit that our application for fees and allowances here on behalf of Baker, be approved.

MR. BELL: Your Honor, Kevin Bell on behalf of SIPC.

Tomorrow begins the 105th week since SIPC filed its application to begin the liquidation of the debtor under the auspices of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation to bring relief to all the victims.

Today's New York Times had an article about an issue that came before the Court last month, about people buying the victims' claims. And it ended with the -- what I want to start with, which is Mr. Ross's idea that there is hope that there will be payment of his claim. Your Honor, that is what SIPC's all about. SIPC strives to make sure that the trustee and counsel use their efforts to pursue the wrongdoers and to bring those funds back into the control of the trustee so that goal, that hope that Mr. Ross has can be fulfilled.

At this point in time that cannot happen. And I would like to address the provision of the statute that is in question today, raised by the opposition. Namely, that in case in which the allowances will be paid by SIPC without reasonable expectation of recoupment thereof, and there is no difference between the amounts requested and the amounts recommended by SIPC, the Court shall award the amounts recommended by SIPC. At this moment in time, there is no reasonable expectation of such a recoupment.

I have been involved in cases where there has been full payment -- repayment of SIPC. It is my fondest expectation that that would occur. It is the expectation of

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the SIPC leadership that that would occur. But at this moment in time there is no reasonable expectation, there is a hope.

The trustee has advised that there's no reasonable expectation. And SIPC, on examination, agrees with the trustee at this moment. Mr. Picard and Mr. Sheehan have talked about the future, about litigation, and we all, having been involved in litigation over many years as lawyers, know that our hopes sometimes don't get fulfilled in litigation because something may happen.

The -- I would call the Court's attention to one of the exhibits attached to the opposition to this application.

It is a document this Court referred to in its decision on the motion to dismiss by Merkin. And that is the letter to Congressman Kanjorski dated September 7th.

And in that you will see the president of SIPC reported to the committee that has oversight over SIPC that there is a very strong possibility that the allowed claims would be somewhere around 17.3 billion dollars. The trustee has added a footnote to that this morning, and anybody who peruses the complaints filed will see that they are replete with counts that assert 502(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, because those defendants who are also claimants for protection under the SIPA statute received preferences. And it is clear in SIPC's view that that is a number that is the operative number in this liquidation proceeding.

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So at some point in time when the trustee is able to recover over twenty billion dollars maybe we would be at a point where there would be no reasonable expectation. But as the trustee has reported, he has 1.5 billion in hand, another approximately a billion dollars that is subject to motions for this Court's approval on two settlements. And the SIPC is very well aware that that doesn't equal the twenty billion dollars or so that are reported to Congress it expects that under the methodology this Court approved, would be the allowed amount of customer claims.

So let me just sum up by saying that SIPC has filed its recommendation in support of the interim application of trustee and counsel. It supports the entry of a court order that would allow all applications by -- allow the application by the trustee and counsel, including the payment of a portion of the large holdback that has -- that this Court has recognized in its prior orders in the sum of 100,000 dollars for the trustee, and 3.4 million for Baker and Hostetler.

And I would say, Your Honor, SIPC is very aware of everything that the trustee is doing. It has reviewed intensively each of the applications that's before the Court and all the invoices that are part of it. And it would strongly urge the Court to enter the order submitted by the trustee and counsel on their application.

Thank you, Your Honor.

(Pause)

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MS. CHAITMAN: Good morning, Your Honor. As you know I represent several hundred investors of Madoff.

And many of those investors who had allowed claims have been forced to sell their claims, because they couldn't wait any longer to get the money that they needed to live on, having lost everything they own in Madoff.

This is a case in which there is a great deal which is undisclosed. And I think that's very regrettable. And I think what was appropriate in response to my objection was a full disclosure of the economics of this case. And, unfortunately, we haven't received it.

The facts set forth in the September 7th letter of Mr. Harback to Mr. Kanjorski and Mr. Garrett, reveal facts that had never been disclosed publicly to my knowledge. And they include the fact that, according to that letter, there is approximately seventeen billion in net investments in Mr. Madoff's companies. Therefore, presumably, the total claims would be seventeen billion dollars.

However, in a situation where Mr. Picard has a statutory duty to promptly allow claims and deliver substitute securities to investors, after two years he has only allowed 5.8 billion dollars of the seventeen billion in possible claims. And he hasn't told you today why that is. He says well, it takes a long time to go through the records. There's

an explanation, but we haven't heard it. It may very well be that Mr. Picard never intends to allow those seventeen billion in claims, so that the total claims in this case, all together, will be 5.8 billion dollars.

And if we assume that that's true for a second, then it's virtually inconceivable that there won't be enough money to pay all the allowed claims in full and to fully reimburse SIPC, in which event SIPC and the trustee should not be relying on the provision of SIPA to which Mr. Bell just referred Your Honor.

Now, we've heard Mr. Bell say that he's got setoff claims; that Mr. Picard has asserted setoff claims against the presumably the seventeen billion dollars in claimants, whose claims have not yet been allowed. But as Your Honor knows, Mr. Picard has sued for the difference between what people took out and what they put in. So let's assume that I had put in a million dollars and taken out two million dollars, then Mr. Picard would have sued me for a million dollars. If he wins, and I pay back the million dollars, I don't have an allowed claim, I'm not recognized as a claimant because I had a zero net investment.

So I don't really see how the mystery can be solved simply by Mr. Bell's explanation, that some of the complaints that have been filed have 502(d) claims in them. And we shouldn't be in this case, Your Honor. We shouldn't be feeling

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around in the dark for the facts about this. Those of my clients who are still holding on and haven't been forced to sell their claims have a right to know what the reasonable prospect of payment is, and whether they're going to get significantly more than the thirty cents on the dollar, or thirty-three cents on the dollar that Wall Street is now offering people.

That's why I filed the objection, Your Honor. And I believe that the Court should not allow any further fees until there's a full disclosure of the real economics of this proceeding.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: Anyone else want to be heard?

MR. SHEEHAN: If could briefly, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SHEEHAN: I think there is been -- there has been full disclosure. It does require a good deal of putting things together. Maybe not even a good deal, it's relatively straightforward.

We know that FEDER funds are net losers, said that since day one. Net losers, however, receive preferences and fraudulent conveyances. Net losers who, therefore, will be sued for billions of dollars. And at the end of the day, either by settlement or by the judgment of this case, they will pay that money back. And when they do, as Mr. Picard pointed

out, the amount of their claim will be enhanced.

Those seventeen billion dollars, twenty -- it's in that range, seventeen to eighteen billion dollars of FEDER Fund claims are there. They're net losers, they're not winners. Not somebody who got all their money back. So when we sue all those people what are we doing? We're seeking to do exactly what the statute tells us to do, that equity is equality. FEDER Fund simply cannot come out ahead of other people simply because it's a loser. It has to give it back and participate in a pro rata distribution. It's as plain, quite frankly, as the nose on your face, if you actually looked at it clearly. And that is is that you've got approximately seventeen to eighteen billion dollars of claims filed by FEDER Funds, that eventually will be determined and presumably allowed, except to the extent that if the conduct of that FEDER Fund was so egregious, so outrageous this trustee seeks to subordinate that claim. Then, in that event, the amount of the denominator may, indeed, be reduced.

But in the more likely event that what we prove here is basically a lack of good faith, inquiry notice, that which we have alleged, it will not be subordination so much as a payment to the trustee, an increase in the amount of the claim, so, indeed, the numerator will be increased, but so will the denominator.

I believe that's very plan, very available to anyone

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on the website, doesn't take a good deal of arithmetic to figure it out. And I think somebody with bankruptcy experience and knowledge would understand that.

So I don't think there's any mystery here, Your Honor, none. Nothing being hidden, nothing being held back, it's all out there for everyone to see.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. Does anyone else want to be heard?

(No response)

THE COURT: Well, it's interesting in that the focus of this hearing on fee applications has turned away from the actual fee applications, and more toward a disagreement necessarily on the part of the -- or maybe not necessarily on the part of the objectors, as to the impact of the net equity determination, because that drives an awful lot of why the parties are for or against.

The statute that I have before me with respect to allocation of fees is clear. One time Congress gave this Court some discretion, but then the original SIPA legislation was changed and modified, so that the recommendation of SIPA is a commandment upon the Court. The statute says that the court shall approve if SIPA recommends the fee structure.

The only out is that there should not be a reasonable expectation of recoupment, and that, essentially, is the horse

that the objectors ride on here today to support their objection.

I agree with Mr. Bell, that at this juncture there is no reasonable expectation of recoupment. That reasonable expectation, even if this Court was to give it some credence, is so highly speculative it's really rank speculation.

Especially where the litigation that's pending before this Court involves very well financed adversaries able to push back with the timing, conclusion and income results, all of which are not susceptible to any clear estimation.

So I cannot make that leap that one would say on a very rosy estimate, that there is a reasonable expectation that SIPC will be recouped for the amount of fees that are being laid out.

Again, the emphasis is that these fees, notwithstanding the objection, are not coming from any of the victims, and they're not coming from the estate. And under all of the circumstances, and notwithstanding the statutory command that this Court shall approve the fees, I am very well aware of the Herculean effort being utilized in the litigation arena to recoup funds for the benefit of the victims, and notwithstanding how the Court of Appeals, or ultimately the Supreme Court, rules. And in that regard I would hope that there'd be some swift at disposition, so that monies that are coming in in hand are able to be distributed rather quickly.

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I commend the trustee and counsel's suggestion that there may be a sufficient funds for distribution early next year. That will be most helpful.

Just to give you a bird's eye view of the impact of all the litigation that's being described in front of me here, last week as a delegate to the United Nations in Austria, the whole Austrian financial public community was up in arms and discussing the trustee's litigation against the banks and parties in Austria. It is quite clear that the litigation is having a very substantial impact. And that does not come without a lot of investment in lawyer and trustee time and effort.

Of course, none of that litigation, to the extent that it was publicized in Austria, has had a current nexus to the application before me today, although it may very well have.

But, in any event, I do not find that the objectors have made any strong point with respect to objecting to the fees that have been requested here today. The objections are overruled. And I will entertain an order approving them -- approving the fees.

MR. SHEEHAN: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Pause)

THE COURT: I have approved the order.

MR. SHEEHAN: Thank you very much, Your Honor. Good

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      morning, Your Honor.
               MS. CHAITMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Chaitman.
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           (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 11:08 a.m.)
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